

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)
WM. C. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor
F. O. BOWMAN, Assistant Manager

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00

Six Months .60

Three Months .35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order. Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immoral News Items!

FOUR GOOD RULES FOR INVESTORS

In the September American Magazine appears a new department, entitled, "The Family's Money," which is devoted to saving, spending and investing. In this department appears an extract from a book, privately published, by Dr. Lucien C. Warner, one of the most successful manufacturers and business men in this country. Dr. Warner, with his brother, established the Warner Brothers Company, and the book referred to was written solely for the benefit of his children and grandchildren. The following extract is taken from his chapter entitled, "Business Investments and Mistakes."

"Most failures in life grow out of the unwillingness of a person to profit by the experiences of others. My own mistakes would nearly all have been avoided by observing a few simple principles, which I will endeavor to embody under four short rules.

"I am quite certain that I knew these principles as a theory before I began my business career, but it was only as I worked them out in my own experience that they came to have a real and vital meaning. Following are the rules which my experience has taught me:

"Rule I—Never loan a needy friend any more money than you can afford to lose.

"Your friend probably intends in good faith to pay back the money, but the chances are that his schemes will miscarry and he will not be able to repay you.

"Rule II—Never invest in a business with which you are not familiar without first having a careful investigation made by disinterested experts of established skill and responsibility.

"This precaution would save investors from at least nine tenths of the bad investments that are made.

"Rule III—Never take stock or invest in any new enterprise unless you are willing to devote to it your own time and energy.

"When solicited for such an investment you will be told that the management is well provided for, and that success is certain, but it is altogether probable that within two years you will have to choose between losing your money or putting your own time into the business; and even with this labor you may not escape loss. This rule does not apply to an established business already paying a good income, but you will rarely be solicited to invest in such.

"Rule IV—If you are conducting a successful business, do not add to it any other business unless so closely related to it that the one helps the other.

"Almost any business is capable of expansion. There is only a certain amount of energy in a man, and it will produce larger results if restricted to one business than if divided between two or more."

HAS DELIVERED ONE LECTURE OVER 5,000 TIMES

In the "Interesting People" department of the September American Magazine appears an article about Russell H. Conwell, the famous Philadelphia preacher and educator who has delivered one lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," over five thousand times. He has appeared all over the world. The proceeds from his lectures he devotes to sending poor boys through college. Following is an extract from the article about him:

"Doctor Conwell has delivered this

lecture over five thousand times. All the way from the Dardanelles to the Yangtze, from Cairo to Saginaw, he has been flinging out its optimistic philosophy as prodigally as the harvest moon pours down her silver flood. One year he delivered it two hundred times; another, he filled half a hundred dates so near to Philadelphia that he returned home each night.

"The remuneration for his famous lecture has varied greatly. A Virginia committee once recompensed him with a smoked ham. (This occurred before the pork trust had put hams on a diamond basis.) At another time a preacher gave him a promissory note for \$4.50—Conwell still has it.

"He devotes all of his lecture proceeds to assisting poor students thru college. Usually one delivery of the lecture will pay a student's expenses for a year.

"He has known many literary and historic men. John Brown, when about 50 years of age, used to visit his boyhood home, milk the cows, and play in the hay with the future lecturer."

Consul Frost Always at Post

(Continued from page 1.)

Frost maintained his excellent record.

Now that a third liner has gone down, the young Kentuckian again comes to the case with the most important fact of the meager ones yet reported. While officials at no time since Count von Bernstorff gave the recent assurance to Secretary Lansing have conceived that a crisis between this nation and Germany is longer possible. Mr. Frost's statement that the Hesperian was armed and carried Canadian troops aboard has given them backing for their optimism. Mr. Frost is a son of the president of Berea College.

MILITIA CALLED OUT

RIOTING AT THE ST. REGIS MILL RESULTED IN CALLING OUT NATIONAL GUARDS.

Shots Were Fired Through Windows of the Mills and Telephone Wires Cut.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Watertown, N. Y.—Seventy-four members of Company C, New York National Guard, under command of Major M. H. Rice, left here by special train for Deferiet, where they have been ordered by Gov. Whitman in connection with the St. Regis paper mill strike. The militia arrived at Deferiet and encamped. Quiet prevailed at the St. Regis mill and no disorders were reported in the village. Rioting took place at the mill, shots being fired through windows of the mills. Telephone wires were cut and several men were pummeled by the strikers. Sheriff Hosmer, of Jefferson county, has a force of about 30 deputies in charge at the mill.

FIRE ON U. S. AVIATOR

Four Mexican Bandits Killed—Over Hundred Shots Fired.

Brownsville, Texas.—Mexicans on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande fired nearly a hundred shots at an American army aeroplane flying over Brownsville, and then turned their guns on a squad of American soldiers on guard at the Brownsville electric light plant. When the firing started the soldiers got behind shelter and returned the fire. There were no casualties. Lieutenants Joseph G. Morrow and B. Q. Jones were in the aeroplane. This was the second time within two days that a United States army aeroplane was fired upon. The aviators did not know they had been fired on until they landed.

EXTRA PROFITS DISTRIBUTED.

Wilmington, Del.—The Atlas Powder Co., which is filling war orders, announced the distribution of the extra profits of the current year with employees to take place during December. Details are not given. The company also announces having placed employees at its plants on an eight-hour day.

FIVE MEN ARE ELECTROCUTED.

Quining, N. Y.—Five murderers were put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison inside of 65 minutes.

AGITATION LEADING TO PEACE.

Washington.—Official Washington believes that the suggestions of Pope Benedict, delivered by Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson, have started an agitation that will not cease until proposals to bring about European peace have actually been made by the State Department to the warring Powers. The United States will make no further efforts to bring about peace in Europe until it has received information that its good offices will be welcomed by both sides.

A CHARTER FOR CHILDHOOD.

Ohio Codifies Child Welfare Laws, but No Other State Does.

If any one asks what the laws affecting children are in New York state no person in any position can without considerable research answer the question, according to a statement made by Homer Folke at the Eleventh Annual Conference on Child Labor. The only state in the Union where it could be readily answered is Ohio, since Ohio is the only state that has codified its child welfare laws.

A committee appointed last May at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, with C. C. Carstens of Boston at its head and Edward N. Clapper of the National Child Labor Committee as one of its most active members, is now at work drafting a children's charter that would show how all laws relating to children should be co-ordinated and that could be adopted as a whole or in part according to the needs of the individual state.

The benefits of the children's charter will not be confined to a clearing up of the principles on which the various organizations and committees which are interested in the needs and rights of childhood should base their work. In fact, the friends of the charter are inclined to believe that its greatest value may lie in the simple fact that it will encourage co-operation. The drafting of the charter, which will be in itself a co-operative effort, will teach workers in the various fields to think of their work as a part of a larger whole. The relation, for instance, between the school attendance officer, the factory inspector, the juvenile court worker and the administrator of mothers' pensions will become a practical help to each of them. For the child co-operation all along the line should mean that the care that is now available for the child who happens to come under the eye of the official or social worker who is fitted to meet his case will be extended to a larger proportion of those who need it.

BOYS ON THE NIGHT SHIFT.

Pennsylvania Now Prohibits It, but Maryland and West Virginia Do Not.

After Jan. 1, 1916, no more young boys will be working on the night shift in the glass factories of the largest glass manufacturing state in the country—Pennsylvania.

This means that West Virginia and Maryland are now the only glass manufacturing states of any importance which permit children under sixteen to work at night. An attempt was made in West Virginia last winter to prohibit night work to children under sixteen, but the bill did not pass. The National Child Labor Committee, which took an active part in the campaign for the West Virginia law, believes that the outcome will be quite



Photo by National Child Labor Committee.

S. F. M. READY TO GO ON THE NIGHT SHIFT

different the next time, because the glass manufacturers there will no longer fear the competition of Pennsylvania.

"We may not even have to wait until the legislatures meet in 1917 to bring these states into line," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. "If the federal child labor bill which will be introduced into congress early in the next session becomes a law it will automatically establish a sixteen year limit for night work in the glass factories of Maryland and West Virginia. The children now exposed to the serious physical harm likely to come from going out into the air from the overheated glass factory and the cramped positions in which they work, combined with the degrading and coarsening influences which prevail on the night force in the factory, will be protected by Uncle Sam."

"If you could see the boys, as I have seen them, working in a temperature which frequently rises to more than 100 degrees, their shoes cut with the broken glass which covers the floor, holding the mold for the red hot glass or walking endlessly back and forth carrying bottles to the annealing oven, you would realize that the only thing that mattered was to get them out the quickest and surest way—by means of a federal law."

500 CHILDREN TO WAIT ON YOU

Much That You Wear and Eat Passes Through Their Hands.

EXHIBIT VISITOR IS AMAZED.

"Why should I be interested in the working child?" asked a self-complacent lady who called at the child labor exhibit in San Francisco the other day.

"Because it touches you at so many points," replied the National Child Labor Committee's exhibit director, Lewis W. Hine. "To begin with, the flowers on your hat were undoubtedly made in a New York tenement, no matter what you paid for them. I have found four-year-old children working on such flowers."

"The real imported Irish point lace you have on your collar was probably made by Italians on the east side of



Photo by National Child Labor Committee.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD OTTER-SUCKER WHO CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

New York. Your gloves and the buttons on your dress probably passed through the hands of children. The scalloped edge around your underwear was made by children in New England village homes, and your stockings represent the labor of children from eight years of age up.

"The cotton that goes into the cloth you use may have been picked by children of five or six and was handled by innumerable children in the course of manufacture. A spool of cotton thread represents the work of from five to twenty-five children."

"As you pass on to the market to buy your food a small boy waits on you. He represents not only your local child labor problem, but indirectly the problem of the little girl who picked your cranberries and your strawberries. Even the baskets that the berries come in represent the work of children. The oysters that you have sent home from the shop were very likely dredged by boys from eight to ten up to young manhood. Some were shucked by little ones of seven or eight. The sardines you eat may have been imported or they may have come from the coast of Maine, where children do much of the cutting and canning. Canned peas represent child labor in sorting, picking and canning."

"The coal you burn at home and the glassware you use probably passed through the hands of children. The drugs delivered to you are often brought by a boy who may have come to your house direct from the red light district. The little newsboy, the 'shines' boys, the boy who sets up pins in the bowling alley and the young usher at the movie all need your protection."

The lady gasped and begged Mr. Hine to stop. "Well," he said, "I went into it EXHAUSTIVELY. I think I could find that about 500 children had contributed to your comfort in one way or another."

A CHILD'S CREED

I BELIEVE IN BEING HAPPY
I BELIEVE IN BEING BUSY
I BELIEVE IN BEING A BOY

BYE-N-BYE—I'LL BE A MAN



GIVE US A CHANCE!
WE ARE CITIZENS TO-MORROW

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

A RECENT CONVERT.

The announcement of his conversion to prohibition was made at exercises at the Franklin union in Boston by ex-Governor Foss, who has been three times elected chief executive of the state of Massachusetts.

"I have been thinking that it's about time for me to stop voting for the licensed saloon," said Mr. Foss. "So long as I make it a rule to have my superintendents and foremen discharge men who are addicted to liquor, how inconsistent it is for me to support an open saloon near my manufacturing establishment, where the men have to go back and forth two or three times a day."

"This question of prohibition is a very large one. It may be the most important social, political and moral question of today. Certainly it is an economic question. From an economic viewpoint, why shouldn't we have national prohibition?"

"Abraham Lincoln said: 'You can't have a nation half slave and half free.' We can't have a nation half wet and half dry. It is impossible perfectly to enforce prohibition in a state surrounded by liquor states."

"I believe national prohibition is in the interest of public health. In my three years as governor of Massachusetts I saw 20,000 or more people locked up in this state and \$5,000,000 a year appropriated for their support. They were there on account of liquor, mainly. It is ridiculous to stand in the way of this movement. The large cities get a comparatively small fund from licenses. Aside from every other consideration, economically, we here in America must come to national prohibition."

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXHIBIT.

The per capita consumption of alcoholic liquor in non-prohibition Wisconsin and prohibition Kansas is shown at the exhibit of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Panama-Pacific exposition. A hoghead having a sixty-four gallon capacity represents the amount of liquor consumed per capita in Wisconsin, and a tiny keg represents the amount used in Kansas.

The large bronze Japanese bell in this exhibit reminds one of the thousands of men who, giving up the habit of smoking, contributed their pipes to make this bell to commemorate the work of Mary Allen West, a W. C. T. U. missionary to Japan.

The boys are interested in "Prosperity Statistics," showing, for instance, that there are twenty automobiles to every one hundred farmers in dry Kansas, while there is only one to every one hundred farmers in wet Missouri.

The famous Polyglot petition, containing 7,000,000 signatures, which was originated by Frances E. Willard and has been presented to several countries, is of historic value.

NORTH DAKOTA DEVELOPMENT.

Many interesting facts are being brought out concerning the states that have been under prohibitory laws for some years, that they may help and encourage other states that are now meeting the wet or dry issue and that will at coming elections have the question to decide. The 1910 census shows that prosperous development along all lines in North Dakota is starting.

Not only did the population increase 80 per cent in the decade from 1900 to 1910, but her wealth increased 281.5 per cent, or from \$225,166,751 in 1900 to \$76,814,205 in 1910; the value of farm products increased 211 per cent, or from \$64,352,000 in 1900 to \$220,000,000 in 1910. Its live stock increased in value in the same period 155 per cent, probably a larger increase than any other state. The crops increased 234.4 per cent, or from \$53,911,419 in 1900 to \$180,279,872 in 1910, a percentage exceeded by no other state. North Dakota's agricultural wealth is greater than that of the seven combined New England states. Her bank deposits from 1898 to 1913 increased by more than 1,000 per cent.

THE BETTER RISK.

"How the use of alcohol shortens life" was one of the interesting features of the discussion recently before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Hotel Astor, New York. Mr. Arthur Hunter, chairman of a committee which studied the cases of 2,000,000 policy-holders in an investigation for 43 life insurance companies into the causes of premature deaths, said that alcohol played a leading role in hastening death.

On the other hand, the Equity Life Assurance company has passed through three of its eleven years without the loss of a single life of a total abstainer, although nine-tenths of its insured lives are total abstainers.

CLEANS THEM OUT.

"Alcohol," it is said, "will remove stains from summer clothes." That is true, but it also removes the summer clothes, the spring, the autumn and the winter clothes, not only from the one who drinks it, but from the wife and family as well. It removes the household furniture, the estates from the pantry, the smiles from the face of the wife, the laugh from the innocent lips of his children and the happiness out of his home. As a remover of things alcohol has no equal.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By O. E. RELLER, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 12

ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND RETURN.

LESSON TEXT—I Kings 19:1-18. (Read entire chapter.)
GOLDEN TEXT—Be still and know that I am God. Ps. 63:6.

Elijah's great victory over the prophets of Baal which resulted in their extermination is followed by a most notable prayer service on the top of Mount Carmel (18:42-45). So confident was the prophet that at the arising of "a little cloud," he hastily summoned the feasting king and urges his departure to his home, "that the rain stop thee not." The God whom Elijah had honored so signally that day laid his hand upon the prophet (18:46) so that he was able to outrun the king's horses to the entrance of Jezreel. There he is met by a messenger of the wicked queen (19:2) who had been the protector and provider of the slain prophets. Getting his eyes off of God and seeing only a vile and wicked woman Elijah not only ran for his life out of Ahab's domains but also "went a day's journey into the wilderness" to the protecting shade of a juniper tree (v. 4).

I. The Discouraged Prophet, vv. 4-8. Old and young, great and small, we all have our periods of discouragement and frequently despair. Christian's encounter with Giant Despair appeals to us all for it is so true to life. At Carmel, Elijah controlled the king; in his palace at Jezreel, Jezebel soon shattered his good resolutions, if he had any. We must recall that it was her prophets Elijah had destroyed. There is a suggestion in the fact that Elijah did not enter her presence (18:46). Yonder in the wilderness, his Gethsemane, Elijah prayed a vastly different sort of prayer than upon Mount Carmel. Jezebel is still in power. Heathenism is not overthrown, his efforts had been but trying to "dam Niagara with bulrushes."

No one who has ever heard the oratorio "Elijah" sung will ever forget the bitter agony of "It is enough." The prophet who alone had been exalted to the heights was alone capable to sounding such a depth of human despair. The sources of his discouragement were his physical condition, his loneliness, inactivity, mental reaction and a feeling that his cause was lost.

God's first remedy was to feed his fainting servant and then give him a task to perform, viz., a journey to Mount Horeb (Mount of God), for God loved him just as truly now as previously at Carmel. In this new strength Elijah went "forty days" (v. 8; 1 Pet. 2:2).

II. The Encouraging God, vv. 9-13. God's second remedy was to give Elijah his word though this time it suggested reproach. "What doest thou here?" Elijah is out of place. In reply he begins to rehearse his loyalty to God, and how had the others were and then in seeming petulance he adds, "and they seek my life." "I only," are the words of the selfish man and when Elijah used them he too was a backslidden servant. It is true that there was great apostasy in Israel but the prophet was far from being the only true servant remaining. (See 18:4; 20:13; 22:35, 41; 22:8). This is a favorite way the Evil One has for paralyzing our efforts. There is no evidence but that the 7,000 were as brave, certainly at that moment more so, than Elijah. God then continued his treatment by giving the prophet a vision of himself and of his methods for advancing his kingdom. A series of symbols made the truth plainer and more impressive than words alone could possibly have done. Leaving the protecting cave Elijah first met a wind which "rent the mountains," a type of Elijah's past activity. This was not God's chief power nor method. The mighty wind which destroys is as nothing compared to the silent forces which create.

III. The Result, vv. 14-18. As a sovereign remedy God now sets before Elijah three definite tasks to perform. Elijah still speaks of his faithfulness as though the success of The Cause depended upon him. The man who assumes that attitude in the work of God's kingdom will, like Elijah, soon be set aside. Elijah's first task was to avoid Israel and go to Damascus and "anoint"—set apart for special service—Hazael (v. 17), who was to be the instrument of punishing Israel. His next task was to find Jehu, the commander in chief of Ahab's army, and set him aside to be the king, not immediately but to be in training for that office.

Elijah's work is now not that of fire and wind, but of the "still small voice." To others is delegated the more spectacular tasks which these typify.

In this connection (v. 17) those are strange words, "shall Elisha say." To fully understand them we must be familiar with that prophet's life and work, also with that accomplished by Jehu. (See II Kings 2:23, 24; Hos. 6:5, 6; Isa. 11:6.)

Elijah's third task was to appoint his successor and surely no harder task ever comes to any of us than to turn over our work to another.